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THE CHIRONIAN.

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A "WOMAN'S Guild," with Mrs. Wm. Tod Helmuth as President, has been formed for the purpose of aiding in the maintenance of the New Hospital.

In pursuance thereof, a performance—"Mephistopheles," a travesty, will be given at the Metropolitan Opera House, Wednesday evening, May 8th, beginning at 8 P.M. Dress Circle, balcony and admission tickets can be obtained of CHIRONIAN; and orchestra and other tickets, at 115 East Seventy-ninth Street, City.

It is expected that all interested in homœopathy, will strive to make this effort of the "Woman's Guild" a success in every possible way.

IT was not so very long ago that we heard of a meeting, a certain class in this college had held, with the avowed purpose of proving to a certain professor that they knew his business far better than he did himself. We are pleased to know that a few men of this class were sensible enough to see the foolishness of any such movement and were capable of giving the others the rebuff they so richly merited. *Perhaps* these students were well posted as to what took up the time of their professor and had some reason for their action. At any rate, the men who have been in attendance at this college long enough to become acquainted with the professors and to appreciate their labors for us, their many sacrifices of pleasure, study and rest that we might be instructed and their continued and proverbial interest in our progress and success, —do not feel like trying to dictate how any member of the Faculty should employ his time But this class says: He often "cut" the hour for his lecture. Well, even suppose the professional duties of a member of our Faculty should occasionally compel him to absent himself from the lecture room! It never occurs in any one branch often enough to cripple the student in that subject and, as "Where there is a will there is a way," we see no possible necessity of the student wasting the hour as long as he can use the library or has his note books with him.

We must remember that our professors receive no compensation for the time devoted to our instruction and are not bound to give up practice as well as time and rest for our benefit. It is needless to assert that no instructor is absent during his hour when it can be avoided, and we should not wish to demand of the members of the Faculty that they be more faithful in the discharge of the college duties, than is consistent with common sense. It was only a short time ago, that our Professor of Ophthalmology left his residence in the care of his office boy, some firemen and the "devouring element,' while he hastened to the college to meet his class.

What greater evidence than this, is it necessary for these mistaken "reformers" to have, to

prove to them that their action was as senseless as it was uncalled for?

We have, however, one feeble, flickering hope for them and their future, and that is—that they may grow wiser as they grow older.

"TIME passes, all things change," and so, in accordance with the mutation of events, a new Board of Editors has been elected as successors to the present management of THE CHIRONIAN. We earnestly trust the class of '91, when it comes their turn, may follow the example of '90, and, throwing aside all personal feelings and aspirations, appoint those men for editors of THE CHIRONIAN, who are best fitted to fill the places with honor to the class and the college.

We must heartily congratulate the class of '90 on the selections they have made to this position of honor and responsibility. For it is an honor, as no one should be supposed eligible to a place on the Board of Editors without he has the ability to fill his position in a creditable manner, so that no discredit can befall our Journal, or the college which it represents.

It is a responsibility on account of the institution represented and the high standard THE CHIRONIAN has ever striven to sustain as a medical college journal.

We will not assert that the present Board has surpassed the work done by those of previous years, but will leave such judgment to others than ourselves.

Yet we cannot help but feel, in looking over the past year, that we have reason for a pardonable sense of pride, and now rest assured that our Journal, under the new management, will take a long step ahead, so that, when they come to lay down the editorial pen, they will be able to write glowingly of the thoroughness and high degree of work that has been done during the year, which now lies before them. We feel assured that the creation of an "Associate" managing editorship is a proper step, and conducive to the best interests of THE CHIRONIAN.

Although to the mere looker-on the work of an editor should not be especially arduous, yet it is only another evidence of the truth,—appearances are sometimes deceitful. It is not the *work* that is the trouble; but it is that taken in connection with the manifold and difficult studies of the last year. The Managing Editor does not want the Journal to be a discredit to either the board or college, and consequently puts time on the editorials, manuscript, and proofs, that should be employed in taking and studying lectures.

With two Managing Editors the work can be equally divided, and therefore should be more thoroughly done, and at the same time not cripple either in his senior studies,—an impossibility where one has to do all.

The other members of the board must remember that they, also, are concerned, and should feel that it is a duty to do all in their power to assist in making the next year's CHIRONIAN surpass all previous records.

They should not stand idly by because of the fact, soon discovered, that it takes time from studies to do their share in making our college paper of interest and value.

So, standing shoulder to shoulder and with a common aim, THE CHIRONIAN Board for '90 and '91 can not help but continue, as we have ever striven to do, to uphold our Journal in a manner worthy of the institution it represents,—the N. Y. H. M. C. and H.

MANY thoughts in regard to the physician and his manner of performance of those duties devolving upon him, both professionally and socially, in his daily contact with patients, were brought to mind, lately, by an article in a recent number of *Scribner's Magazine*, entitled, "The Invalid's World."

It gives the characteristics of some of the doctors in a hospital and how they were looked upon and thought of by the patients under their charge.

The perusal of this article forces upon the mind the thought—how many practitioners consider the feelings of their patients as they should?

There are many physicians who seem, if actions are any criterion, to have formed the idea that those who are so fortunate as to come

under *their* care require only medical treatment, and should expect to receive no other attention from their hands.

To these medical men patients are of an inferior mold to themselves, and should be serenely looked down upon as poor unfortunate mortals, who are more than sufficiently blessed if given the benefit of treatment dictated by so superior an intellect.

How little some graduates, upon going out into the world, appreciate what they are to become to those who are struggling for health or perhaps life itself, and who look to the physician to carry them through in safety.

How few seem to realize the fact that medicine alone is not sufficient, ofttimes, to cure a patient, and how far a cheerful word and bright smile go toward doing for the mind, and through it for the body, what the remedy given is expected to accomplish unaided by any other factor. Every medical man as he takes up his life work looks forward to years of usefulness, pleasurable toil and, finally, success. Success is the goal of our ambition. It is to be the fruit of long and hard toil; and yet many a student forms the idea that to meet success it is only needful to have materia medica at the tongue's end—practice ready at a moment's wish—surgery recallable when it is demanded.

But is this all that is requisite? Though we do not decry such a proficiency in these valuable adjuncts of a physician, yet we are of the opinion that it alone is not a surety of *success*. But it may be asked what is meant by *success*, by a *successful* practitioner? Does it mean the physician who is always triumphant in his battles with disease?

Does it mean one who is particularly skillful or learned in his profession?

Or does it mean a practitioner who makes no glaring mistakes that will call the public attention to him to his detriment, is popular with his patients, and in the community, and thus gains a large and lucrative practice?

We think these questions answer themselves.

It is indeed true that a physician without a certain amount of ability and medical education will never be successful in the common acceptance of that term, but we venture to assert that the simple possession of masterly skill and a superior amount of medical lore is not sufficient to make the successful practitioner.

No matter what the skill or the talent, there must be aptness, tact and lastly, but not the least necessary qualification; common sense.

Here lies the secret of a physician's success and with it comes the faculty of suiting one's self to circumstances, of doing the right thing at the right time or of knowing how and when to say a great deal and mean nothing.

It carries the successful physician through his professional duties, comprising as they do, medical, moral and social obligations to the patient and friends. For, as suggested, the claims of a patient upon his doctor should not end with the giving of an indicated remedy or the performance of a necessary operation.

To the patient, the visit of his physician is the great event of the day, and the cheerful, the kindly, the reassuring words let drop, which are remembered and treasured until the next call, are as much a part of his duty as the giving of the medicine.

For these little acts are what makes the sick room lighter, the pain easier to bear, that encourages the patient and often does as much, if not more, toward relieving or curing than the remedy prescribed.

All of this does not cost much to the physician and he is better for it morally, and financially also, as he is thus likely to make a steadfast friend and a patient.

And the continuance of attention to these little acts of kindness and thoughtfulness will bear its own reward in securing a large circle of friends, an extensive practice and the accompaning success—where neglect of these minor details will result in only failure.

IN the last number of THE CHIRONIAN an interesting case of recovery from Melancholia, was published. This was kindly reported by Dr. Arthur, of the N. Y. State Homœopathic Asylum, but by an unaccountable oversight the doctor was not accorded the authorship of the article and we crave his pardon for our omission.

Medical Treatment of the Insane.

LECTURE BY PROF. SELDEN H. TALCOTT.

GENTLEMEN :—

WE now come to consider the medical treatment of insanity. The malady itself has been described in its various forms; and while it is interesting to know all that can be learned concerning disease, its nature, its causes, courses and natural conclusions, the most intensely interesting part of medicine is that which relates to the *cure* of disease; or, if that be impossible, to the relief and comfort of those who suffer from incurable maladies.

Having considered that part of the treatment which relates to hygiene, to sanitation, to diet, to physical rest and repair, we now shall seek to study the art of applying medicines for the cure or relief of the insane.

Hahnemann was exceedingly particular about diet and rest, and the avoidance of all exciting causes of physical or mental disorders.

But above and beyond all these, he laid peculiar and emphatic stress upon the curative value of properly selected and properly administered drugs.

In studying the application of remedies for the cure and relief of insanity, we have adopted four lines of action, all of which, we trust, lead to the same desired end.

First, we select a group of drugs having a somewhat similar action, and these drugs we contrast and compare until we find the individual ability, characteristics, and sphere of action of each drug; *secondly*, we arrange groups of remedies which are most applicable in our experience to the treatment of the various forms of insanity; that is, we have a group especially applicable to the treatment of mania, another to melancholia, another to dementia, another to paresis, another to imbecility or checked growth, another to masturbation as an evidence of early physical and moral degeneration, another to epilepsy as it is complicated with insanity; *thirdly*, we arrange groups of remedies applicable to those localized diseases which, through reflex actions, operate unfavorably upon the condition and normal workings of the brain. Thus we have remedies which act especially on the heart, the liver, the stomach and bowels, the kidneys and bladder, and the genital organs, both of the male and female. And, *fourthly*, we have arranged in alphabetical order, the symptoms of about fifty of the most prominent remedies for the treatment of insanity, after the following model: First, we note the general physiological action of the drug upon the system; second, the brain symptoms; third, the mental symptoms; fourth, sleep disturbances; fifth, accompaniments, such as the general physical state, or the special effect which the drug may have upon prominent organs of the body, other than the brain; and sixth, the special sphere of action.

By comparison we learn everything. Hence, firstly, by the comparison of the symptoms of various drugs we learn most clearly the individual characteristics of each. Secondly, it is a matter of convenience to know that certain drugs are especially applicable to mania or to melancholia. Thirdly, it is interesting to know that a drug which acts specifically upon the heart, the liver, or the uterus, may, by that action, relieve the existing mental disorders.

And, fourthly, the alphabetical arrangement of the most prominent and successful remedies for insanity, together with their general and special conditions and symptoms, forms the most satisfactory and readily referred to compilation which experience and observation can afford. In prescribing for an insane person we seek to attain the entire totality of symptoms. We should also consider the general pathological conditions which may exist. In acquiring symptoms due allowance must be made for the mental obliquities of the patient. Oftentimes the statements of the patient as to his own symptoms are utterly unreliable. Consequently we must regard with due weight the objective symptoms, and the objective and obvious pathological conditions, and then consider by a process of reasoning from cause to effect, whether the patient possibly can have the subjective symptoms which he thinks he has. Observation and experience are the

touchstones to successful treatment of the insane.

While the symptoms which the insane man gives are often unreliable, we must remember also, on the other hand, that the drugs we use for the cure of insanity have but rarely been proved to the extent of producing positive and well marked insanity. We know that such drugs as alcohol, belladonna, opium, hashish and stramonium produce illusions, delusions and hallucinations, but, after all, the effects of these drugs come more directly under the head of delirium than under the head of insanity.

Therefore, we must control the condition of the brain, first, by modifying the action of the heart, and the circulation ; second, by applying remedies to act specifically upon some other organ of the body than the brain ; third, we may give constitutional remedies for the purpose of checking unnatural waste or for the purpose of promoting constitutional changes which look to the renovation or rebuilding of the system ; fourth, we may seek not only by a proper diet but by appropriate remedies to change and improve the condition of the vital fluid.

In the treatment of insanity, as in the treatment of any other disease, we must consider the totality of symptoms and give due weight to both the primary and the secondary action of drugs.

With these preliminary statements of our plans we will proceed to consider remedies. And first contrast the following : namely, acon., bapt., gels., and verat. V. Acon. expends its force upon the cerebro-spinal system, the heart, and the vaso-motor nerves. As a result we have undue arterial activity, and sudden and severe congestions. The physical changes are so rapid under acon. that the patient seems to suffer from some intense shock. There is great mental anxiety and fear ; fear of dark, of ghosts, of approaching death. As fear and apprehension are common symptoms among recent insanities, we here introduce, by way of episode, the names of several drugs which produce these symptoms. Ars. is afraid of ghosts ; aurum, of the slightest noise ; bapt., that he can't get himself together—thinks his body is scattered.

Bryonia is afraid his business will go wrong. Calc. carb is afraid of some impending misfortune or evil. Gels. has a general apprehension and anxiety and is fearful that the disease from which he suffers may be very serious. (Also lilum and sepia.)

Hyos. is afraid least the object of affection should prove untrue ; these fears of jealousy are very marked, especially among insane women. Igna. is fearful because, prostrated by one grief, the patient broods over and anticipates more to follow.

Lilium tig. is afraid of impending disease or calamity ; fears she has heart disease ; that she is incurable.

Nux vom. is afraid of death, coupled with inclinations to suicide. Secale. fears the loss of strength, approaching illness or death. These fears come on after seminal and other losses in weak and scrawny individuals. Sepia is afraid to be alone, that her health will be lost, about her domestic affairs, and in regard to imaginary evils. Stram. is afraid of every object in view, apparently from the fact that by illusion he sees in every harmless object horrible images or ferocious animals, or by hallucination he sees horrible objects which do not exist.

The action of a drug upon the brain and mind may not only cause fear, but every emotion of which the mind is capable may be either excited or depressed by such artificial means. The effect of alcohol, of opium and of hashish are evidences of this fact. Next to acon. in the group of remedies which greatly disturb both the circulation and mental action, we find verat. V. Acon. produces intense restlessness and mental excitement. Verat. V. has severe congestions of brain, spine and limbs, and an excessive physical unrest, is constantly moving the legs and arms ; but mentally verat V. is comparatively indifferent. Acon. patient has intense thirst. The verat. V. patient has a dry, hot mouth but the thirst is moderate, probably from mental indifference. Acon. and verat V. greatly disturb the circulation. Bapt. on the other hand, not only disturbs the circulation, but produces a remarkable effect on the blood. So great is the disorganization of the blood under bapt. that all excrements of the body, and all

hemorrhages, become profoundly offensive. "Blood-rot" is the best term that can be applied to the condition of the vital fluid produced by this drug.

The prominent and peculiar mental symptom of bapt. is that he thinks his body is scattered about in every direction and he cannot get himself together. In contrast to acon., which is mentally restless, bapt. is inclined to be apathetic and careless of the future. At the same time bapt., like verat V., has great physical restlessness, but is even more apathetic and careless in mind. Gels. resembles bapt. in stupidity, dullness and apathy, but has not the blood-degeneration which bapt. produces. Gels. is indicated in recent cases suffering from protracted over-work and anxiety, or from watching over the sick, with consequent loss of health, or from indulgence in intoxicating drinks to excess. The gels. patient, more than either the acon., verat. V., or bapt. patient, complains of dull, heavy pains at the base of the brain and in the neck. The acon. pain is sharp and neuralgic over the eyes. The gels. patient suffers from intense prostration of the muscular system, but does not run into the typhoid state as readily as the bapt. patient. Gels. produces dullness of the mental faculties and a tendency to melancholia. Occasionally a patient may rise to a condition of anxiety and incoherence, and then relapse again into a stupid, comatose condition.

Now remember that these four remedies, acon., bapt., gels. and verat. V., all produce intense fevers, or such feverish conditions as are frequently found in recent cases of insanity.

Another quartet of remedies for the treatment of insanity is composed of bell., hyos., stram. and verat. alb. These remedies produce marked and specific effects upon the human brain.

Possibly no remedy in the Materia Medica possesses a wider range of action, or greater power for the dispersing of abnormal conditions of the cerebral mass than belladonna.

The patient has a bright, flushed face, dilated pupils and throbbing carotids; his mental condition manifests itself in rage and fury; he attempts to bite, strike, tear clothes, and strip himself naked.

Bell. develops two distinct mental states: in the one is acute mania accompanied by fits of wild delirium. Again, the bell. patient will pass into a condition of stupidity, with stertorious breathing, with a red or purple face, with dilated pupils, and a fixed, staring gaze.

The second general condition of bell. seems to be a reaction from the first.

The hyos. patient is less excitable and frenzied than the bell. patient. She is very talkative, and generally good-natured and jolly. She is inclined to destroy clothing, to be obscene, and to expose her person. As a rule, the bell. patient is inclined to be mad and cross; while the hyos. patient is gay and happy. Under hyos. the inflammatory conditions are more mild than under bell.; but there is in some instances under hyos. a tendency to the typhoid state.

It may be stated of stram. that it possesses the power of deranging the sensorium and the cerebral nerves to a remarkable extent, without producing the intense inflammation of bell.

The delirium induced by stram. is more violent than that caused by bell. It likewise produces more intense mental excitement than hyos. The symptoms of stram. are numerous, striking and characteristic. The imagination holds high carnival; the patient has hallucinations of sight, and fancies he sees all kinds of animals, particularly those of a ferocious nature. The patient has a desire for light and company, and is exceedingly frightened when left alone in the dark. Sepia, on the contrary, has a desire for solitude, shuns company and wants to be left alone.

Stram. causes an intense sexual excitement; and again, a profound tendency to religious matters, when the patient, sermonizes, prays and converses with spirits. At times the stram. patient passes into a condition resembling hydrophobia, when water, a mirror, or anything bright tends to excite convulsions.

Many of the prominent symptoms of mania and religious melancholia are manifested under the influence of this drug.

Verat. alb. acts upon the gastro-intestinal canal, and at the same time upon the cerebro-spinal system. Its action upon the brain and cord causes a tendency to convulsion and paralysis. The first effects upon the mental functions are to induce depression, delusions of impending misfortune and a sullen indifference to the kind attention of others.

Physically verat. produces great prostration of the bodily forces, a cadaverous coldness of the extremities, and profuse, clammy sweats. For these reasons it is a valuable drug in the treatment of cholera.

From the primary depression the patient soon recoils and swings into a frenzied excitement, during which he indulges in terrible shrieks, in expressions of fright, in violent cursings of those around him, and in religious exhortations. Verat. alb. has the bell. disposition to tear and bite; and occasionally the hyos. tendency to excessive mirthfulness; the fright, anxiety, hallucinations and religious ravings of stram., the fear of death of acon., and the lofty and exalted self-conceit of bell., cuprum and platina.

But, beyond all, the verat. patient has the coldness of the extremities, the hurried respiration, the palpitation and weakness of the heart, the clammy sweats and the rapid exhaustion and prostration which are all characteristic of its individual self. Verat. alb. is a valuable remedy for insanity following the excitements and debilities of childbirth; and for every form of insanity where intense mental excitement and physical prostration are present. But the excitement and anguish are short-lived. The patient rapidly wears out his strength and passes into a condition of depressed melancholy, of abject despair of salvation, of imbecile taciturnity and of complete exhaustion of both body and mind.

Here you have the distinguishing differences between this quartet of companion pieces: bell. is flushed and excitable; hyos., excitable but jolly; stram., excitable, and seeing visions and dreaming dreams such as "no mortal ever dared to dream before," and the verat. case, combining some of the mental characteristics of these three drugs, but in addition presenting symptoms of physical collapse which separates it from the others and points clearly to the propriety of using it rather than its competitors.

Cerebral diseases and sexual disturbances stalk hand in hand. For the ill-effects upon the mind produced by undue sexual excitement we may name as an "old guard," nux vom., sulph., calc. carb. and lyc. Dr. Farrington tells us that these drugs have been used for masturbation since the days of Hahnemann, and have cured thousands of cases.

Nux vom. is indicated by headache, by frequent and involuntary emissions at night (and especially toward morning); there is also backache and difficult walking, the legs seeming heavy and hard to move. Nux masturbators have, generally, dyspepsia and constipation. Nux patients are cross, obstinate, willful and morose. Sulphur is less passionate and irritable than nux, and follows it well when the patient has passed into a brooding state, and when he despairs of salvation. Nux is apt to be careless of salvation, while sulph. is anxious about such matters.

After nux. and sulph. comes calc. carb., and the indications for its use are night sweats, frequent emissions, weakness of mind and body, and fearfulness and dread of future evil in this world; sulph. is fearful as to the future in the next world, while nux. often cares but little for the future in either world.

Lyc. comes last and relieves where the genitals are cold and shriveled, and where erections are either absent or imperfect and insufficient for the ejection of semen. Put these remedies in a row in your memory and when you have to treat those who masturbate or indulge in sexual excess, use first nux., second sulph., third calc. carb. and fourth lyc.

To these may be added staph., where, in addition to physical exhaustion there is great obtuseness of intellect and vanishing of thought in speaking and thinking.

Not only is the mental power exhausted, but there is great sadness and grief over the sins of the past, when this remedy is indicated. In addition to the above, we present two drugs for the effects of acute masturbation; namely, first,

canth., where the patient is fierce, uncontrollable and full of lust, and where the genito-urinary organs are intensely inflamed. Second, picric ac. affords relief where the erections are intense and frequent, but where there is less inflammation than is found in canth.

An interesting quartet of remedies which act directly upon the heart is the following :—cactus, digitalis, lilium and spigelia.

Cactus, according to Hale, is a special irritant of the heart and controls its action through the ganglia of that organ. There is palpitation of the heart, day and night, with great melancholia. The cactus patient generally has pain in the top of the head, and with this pain is a severe pressure and palpitation—the palpitation in the top of the head being synchronous with the beating of the heart. The mental depression is of a mild but persistent nature, and the patient is anxious and fearful.

Digitalis acts as a stimulant upon the musculo-motor portion of the heart, through the contained ganglia ; the pulse is very rapid and weak, or slow and full ; but there is not the acute sensation of palpitation under digit. that there is under cactus. Both drugs, however, are depressed and anxious, and both desire to be let alone.

The anxiety of digit. is more marked than that of cact. ; that is, digit. is more sensitive in mind, while the cact. patient is hypochondriacal and more inclined to exaggerate the bodily symptoms. Digit. is sometimes useful when the patient passes into a state of stupidity and dazed melancholy after excessive masturbation.

A very slow pulse is a good indication for the use of digitalis.

Lilium acts upon the ovaries and uterus, producing congestions and sub-acute inflammations. Reflexly, the functions of the heart are either much depressed, or stimulated to excitability.

Lilium, like cactus and digitalis, has palpitation of the heart, a sensation as if the heart were squeezed in a vise, beating of the arteries, and great despondency of the mind. The lilium patient has more marked and well-defined delusions than either cactus or digitalis. She apprehends a fatal disease, has likewise great fear and dread of insanity. She has a " crazy feeling " on the top of her head ; while the cactus patient complains of beating, throbbing pains in that locality. Well-defined ovarian or uterine disturbances ; well-defined delusions concerning present sickness and impending disease, are characteristic of lilium, and those symptoms indicate the difference that exists between lilium and the other two drugs.

Spigelia has great palpitation of the heart, with great anxiety and solicitude about the future. Like the three heart remedies already named, spigelia is intensely depressed, but it is relieved by occasional periods of over-strained gaiety. The spigelia patient suffers more sharp neuralgic pains than either cactus, digitalis or lilium ; and these pains and the occasional fits of gaiety are the distinguishing symptoms. Cactus and lilium are often useful in acute and functional heart diseases, while digitalis and spigelia more often relieve chronic diseases of the heart where that organ or its valvular structures are seriously or permanently affected.

We have named you four groups of drugs : First, those acting upon the circulation ; second, those acting upon the cerebro-spinal system ; third, those acting upon the generative organs ; and fourth, those acting upon the heart. We have endeavored to point out the individual characteristics of the various drugs in each group. We believe that this method of contrasting a drug with others of a somewhat similar action, is a good plan for the study and understanding of Materia Medica, and hope you will continue in this line of study, and investigate the characteristics of drugs acting upon the lungs, the stomach, the liver, the bowels, the kidneys, the bladder, the serous membranes and the muscular tissues of the entire body. By such work you may come to be as familiar with the characteristics of the various drugs as a captain is with the faces of the soldiers of his company.

Ability to recognize the individuality and the power of each drug, will enable you to set it at work in its natural field of action, and thus obtain from it the best possible results.

The Country Doctor.

I SING of the man exiled by fate
From hopes and wishes that could not be ;
From a home of wealth and halls of state,
To a life of toil, and the country free.

Who takes his studying on the fly ;—
And thinks him lucky, it so to be ;
Who cons his paper with eager eye,
For news of the world that he cannot see.

Who dreams of days now long gone by—
When deep in the studies he loved so well ;
He reared his castles in fancy high,
And heard them crash from the height they fell.

Who smiles with scorn to think that he
Could leave the world he loved so well ;
But every day, through the powers that be
He takes up the thread of the day before.

A page from his life, at random caught,
Will give but a glimpse of what all could show :
But, multiply this by years in thought,
And you'll have a history few can know.

It was two in the morning, and cold and bright
The moon shone down through the leafless trees ;
The objects out-doors on that calm still night
All showed the effects of the last big freeze.

The Doctor now warmly tucked up in bed
After a long and fatiguing ride ;
Awoke with a start and grasped his head,
As he heard some one thumping the door outside.

He wearily calls out in answer "Yes !"
And wonders meantime if it's Mrs. C——
"It isn't quite time for her, though, I guess,
But I can't for my life think who else it can be."

He gropes for his slippers beside the bed ;
He reaches far under, stretched out on the floor ;
He rises up quickly, and bangs his head,
As he hears them thumping again on the door.

"Yes ! I say," he vehemently cried ;
And suddenly thinks with a savage glare
That he left them around the other side,
Where he wrecks himself on the rocking-chair.

He mutters some incoherent sound
And lights the lamp with a cautious air,
Then slowly and carefully moving round
He dresses himself with unusual care.

But still the thumping is loud and long,
And comes from the fist of a sturdy lad
Who tells the Doctor in language strong—
"Now—Mary Ann is took awful bad."

"She hurt her toe here the other day ;
It didn't trouble her much till now
She's in a fit, so the women say,
And—they want the Doctor anyhow."

Visions of tetanus, moist gangrene,
(With all the dangers they entertain)
And a host of ailments he'd never seen,
Swept through his weary and anxious brain.

He hastens him forth and wakes the steed
"He owns but two and one is dead."
Which must bear him hence at utmost speed,
Ten miles or more to Mary's bed.

The wind just come up is very cold ;
The roads, the Doctor finds are rough ;
The horse is weary and pretty old,
And he thinks this business is mighty tough.

His hide, however, is tougher still
(We'll call him Achates to make it short)
The driver his passage works with will,
Each blow but producing a stubborn snort.

And if Achates perchance should slip ;
Our hero, replete with native grace,
Descends with patience (likewise his whip)
And whacks the animal over the face.

Thus being encouraged in front and rear
Achates, collecting his forces wild,
He seems alike not to see nor hear,
And stumbles along like a willful child.

At last they come to their journey's end,
The Doctor alights with a business air,
Bids them his horse to the stable send,
And asks them to give him the best of care.

He turns to the house, and in the dim
Uncertain light, sees a matron plain ;
Who tells him she's sorry she sent for him,
"That Mary Ann is all right again.

"'Her toe it had hurt her so,' she said,
'She had put some hart's-horn oil on it,
But it seemed some way to affect her head,
And she went clean crazy and had a fit."

The Doctor answered her never a word,
But took a chair by the kitchen fire,
And acted as though he hadn't heard,
While he tried to suppress his rising ire.

At last he expresses in language clear
What his burdened soul had in vain suppressed,
Till the spiders shook in their webs with fear,
And the cats to the pantry fled distressed.

His eye with righteous wrath still lit,
He curtly tells her that he must eat;
She now quite meek, takes heed of it
And soon is cooking some fresh-killed meat.

He eats, is rested, then dignified,
He condescendingly views the toe;
Tells them a poultice should be applied,
And then informs them that he must go.

He stops a moment at Mr. Brown's
To see if the twins are doing well.
Collects a dollar from Widow Downes,
And finds her having a wretched spell.

The "fides Achates" well filled with oats,
Is setting a pace that argues fine.
The Doctor, encouraged, reviews some notes,
And hopes to be home in time to dine.

But he has to stop to attend a man
Who has cut his thumb off with a saw;
And is kept at the house of O'Hoolihan,
To extract a tooth from his lower jaw.

It is after one when he reaches home,
To find a call that he must meet:
So he sends his horse to the barn alone,
And trudges away on his weary feet.

Home at three to a warmed-up meal,
Off again 'ere it can digest;
Back at night; too tired to feel
Aught but that he must have some rest.

He seats himself in an easy-chair
(His wife has long since gone to bed),
And looks at his books with a wistful air,—
He would read them, but for an aching head.

He squares his accounts in an absent way,
His brow contracted in nervous doubt—
"There's three and a half in cash to-day;
A piece of pork—and—the coal's all out."

W. A. W.—'88.

Correspondence.

Oh! '88, '88, '88.

IN order to keep a complete record of the class of '88, it is necessary that each member should notify the Secretary, giving a brief history of himself for the past year.

It is to be hoped that this matter will be attended to immediately, as it is of vital importance to the class, as a body, to continue to be thoroughly organized and active.

Although scattered from Canada to Hayti, individually, you can accomplish this, by personally sending a brief description of events, whereby the record of the class may be made complete.

C. N. PLATT, *Secretary*,
406 East Eighty-third Street,
N. Y. City.

To the Alumni.

A SMALL pamphlet containing the Constitution and By-laws of the Alumni Association has been mailed to every graduate who received his diploma from our College since 1861. It also contains the names, addresses and the year they graduated; those who have died, and those who are active members of the Alumni Association at present. Great credit is due the Corresponding Secretary, Dr. S. H. Vehslage, '79, for the pains he has taken in arranging the names alphabetically, with the addresses of the active members as well as others who graduated from our College as far back as twenty-eight years ago. The old boys are thus given an opportunity to scan over the list and find the names of the men of their own class, some of them, probably, having never met since leaving College. Correspondence can be had between them, and may it not be too much to expect some of them to come from afar to meet again at Delmonico's and renew old friendships and talk of auld lang syne? Of the professors, such as Beakley, D. D. Smith, Ward, S. R. Kirby, Barlow, Avery, Carroll Dunham, all dead long ago, or the sprightly Carmichael, who used to teach anatomy to those who graduated before '77, and who so pleasantly gave fifty-four questions in his written examination; or of the Nestor in homœopathy, S. Lilienthal, now in San Francisco, but with us in memory by his writings for THE CHIRONIAN as well as other journals of the day; or of Liebold, who used to teach ophthalmology to within a few years ago; or C. A. Bacon, now in Washington, who killed dogs with wurra-wurra; or of Enos Hall, the old colored janitor, who

used to dissect for Professor Carmichael and sold bones to many a young and innocent student. All these men will be remembered by the older graduates, and reminiscences may be exchanged, experiences related and old friendships renewed. Let us hope that the old graduates will arouse themselves into an activity which will redound to benefit for themselves and their Alma Mater by attending the Commencement Exercises, where they will hear the news about the new College, and also attend the banquet at Delmonico's to meet as students once more. THE CHIRONIAN extends greeting to all, and hopes that the Commencement Exercises will be made again a success by the presence of many of the old boys. F. D.

Old Schoology As She is Practiced.

To the Editor of THE CHIRONIAN :

APROPOS of recent lectures and discussions on sects in medicine, I cite below an experience I enjoyed with a member of the Allopathic branch of our fraternity.

During the early days of my professional career, I was party to what might be termed an accidental consultation, for neither the attending physician, a German Hebrew, nor I was aware of the other's position, until we met at the bedside.

On this occasion I was the first to arrive on the field, and had just about commenced examining the patient, when the family physician appeared.

When he beheld me, he at once fell into what Artemus Ward, might call a "German calm." Depositing his ulster in one corner of the room, a few handfuls of hair in another, and dropping several Mosaic exclamations enroute, he discoursed fluently to the family, the while, in alternate German and English, on the subject of their apparent betrayal of trust.

Out of consideration for the safety of the family and myself, I offered to withdraw until the cyclone had vanished ; but my motion was laid on the table with the doctors whiskers, while I rendered thanks that I myself was spared that resting place.

By this time the blizzard had spent its fury, and I was recognized and given a history of the case and its treatment to date. In brief : it was a case of diphtheria following scarlet fever. The treatment I will quote in the Doctors diction :

"He haf diphtheritic—I give him spray, he haf fever, I give him anti-febrine ; he haf anæmic, I give him iron, beef and wine ; what more I can do ?"

As may readily be imagined I was in a pretty good humor by this time and after intimating that we might accomplish more by doing less, with his permission I left Apis, and returned to my office vigil. J. L. M., '78.

Societies.

New York State Homœopathic Medical Society.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, 17 SCHERMERHORN STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

WHEREAS, The old school frankly avows its purpose of abolishing sects in medicine by the institution of single State Boards of Medical Examiners for license to practice medicine ; and

Whereas, The law should always, as now, treat the great schools of medicine on terms of equality ;

Resolved, That any bill creating a single State examining and licensing board meets our earnest disapproval, as an insidious infringement upon the rights of the minority, and an innovation upon and reversal of the avowed policy of the State, which, by the incorporation of medical societies and colleges, has declared the three systems equal in the eye of the law.

Resolved, That the proposed legislation to secure a *single* State examining board—being put forward by one part of the medical profession without consulting the others, and with the

freely expressed purpose of destroying the individuality of the different schools of medicine —constitutes an attempt at effecting *class legislation* of the most objectionable form.

Resolved, That *separate boards* of medical examiners under the Regents of the University—a non-sectarian and non-professional body—afford the only plan for State licensing consistent with the avowed policy of the State, and is the only measure which can guarantee protection to the vested rights of the three systems of medicine.

The foregoing resolutions were unanimously adopted at the thirty-eighth annual meeting of this Society, February 12th and 13th, and ordered transmitted to the legislature, to the various homœopathic State societies, and to the homœopathic press of the country.

The opening sentence refers to Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa's address, "The Unity of the Profession, and the Means of Promoting It," delivered last November before the New York Academy of Medicine. We quote (italics are ours): "The remedy is in making a common standard for the license to practice. * * * *Such a system once established, sects in medicine will soon be practically destroyed.*"

The injustice of the single board is that it compels members of one school to submit to examination by another school. The State has no more right to favor one school of medicine than to favor one system of theology over others.

Respectfully,

JOHN L. MOFFAT, M.D.,
Secretary.

Hahnemannian Society.

MEETING called to order at 8 o'clock, March 13, 1889. President Tuttle in the chair.

Roll call and reading minutes of previous meeting was followed by a paper read by Martin, '90, on Hay Fever.

Supplementing this Dr. Krogstadt related a case brilliantly cured by the third decimal potency of naphthaline.

Solo, by C. E. Low, '89.

C. E. Wilcox, '89, Chairman of Library Committee reported receipts during past year of $35.69 and also that the Junior Class had most generously pledged $50 to which amount books will soon be placed on the shelves. Expenses only $4.90.

Officers for the ensuing year will be G. F. Martin, '90, Chairman; G. H. Iler, '90, Treasurer; and A. E. Leach, '91, Secretary.

Chairman Low of committee on diploma revision reported the completion of a new Certificate of Membership plate, copies from which will be presented to the graduating members of this society.

Report of Treasurer accepted.

The following committees reported progress, viz: on diplomas, W. H. Bennett, '89; on printing, F. LeC. Dowe; on music, Bryan, '90, and arrangements by G. DeW. Hallett. Moved, an assessment of $1.05 for commencement.

All quiz masters re-elected.

Solo, by Bryan, '90.

The society extended thanks to its president for the able manner in which he has filled the chair during the past year.

Informal reading of minutes, roll call and adjournment.

GEORGE DEW. HALLETT,
Secretary.

Proceedings of N. Y. State Homœopathic Society.

AT the thirty-eighth meeting of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of New York, Dr. H. M. Dayfoot of Rochester was elected President; F. F. Laird of Utica, I. T. Greenleaf, '67, of Owego, S. F. Wilcox, '80, of New York city, Vice-Presidents; John L. Moffat, '77, of Brooklyn, Secretary; A. B. Norton, '81, of New York city, Treasurer and A. R. Wright of Buffalo, Necrologist. The Censors elected were Drs. H. L. Waldo, E. S. Coburn, '64, L. M. Pratt, W. M. L. Fiske, '64, W. C. Latimer, '81, W. S. Searle, L. A. Bull, '81, A. R. Wright, De W. G. Wilcox, H. M. Paine, R. B. Covert, '68 and J. S. Barnard. Rochester,

N. Y., was selected as the place for holding the next semi-annual meeting. The proceedings of this meeting were marked by an interesting address by the former President, Prof. W. T. Helmuth. Papers were read by F. P. Lewis, J. B. Garrison, '82, W. T. Laird, '72, George R. Stearns, '78, A. B. Kinne, '77, H. M. Dearborn, F. F. Laird, J. L. Moffat, '77, N. B. Covert, '68, J. W. Candee, '79, J. M. Lee, S. F. Wilcox, '80, J. W. Sheldon, W. S. Searle, C. C. Boyle, '77, George S. Norton, '72, which were discussed by members of the Society.

Points from Lectures.

KEEP your nurse busy and her tongue will be quiet.

IN preparing drugs, cleanliness is better than godliness.

NEVER ask a patient a question that can be answered by yes or no.

ALWAYS remember that your little egotistical soul don't know it all.

KEEP liquid preparations as you would champagne, with the corks down.

QUESTION: "What is the first duty of man?"
Answer: "To attend to his bowels."

FOR six hundred years Rome existed without physicians. Within six hundred years after its first physician the Roman Empire had ceased to exist.

College Notes.

AN interrogation point. Church, '91.

W. H. KING, '82, is writing a new book no electro-therapeutics.

A lapsus linguæ: "Inflammation of the fallopian tubes in typhoid fever produces deafness."

S—D. "These pretty diagnoses are all very nice, but what are you going to do about them?"

Professor of Surgery: "What is the name of the fossa near the base of the tongue?"
H———n: "Navicular fossa."

A GENUINE examination prophet, Breck. Take his word for questions and you'll get through, for he's a mascot.

DURING the recent wet weather in London, the Professor of the chair of G. P. appeared in the lecture-room with his trousers turned up.

QUITE a number of the class of '90 are housed "On account of sickness," and for the same reason (?) a goodly number are never present at Professor Moffat's roll call.

IT is a matter of deep regret that Professor Danforth should have talked so loud in his lecture as to interrupt M—h's sweet slumbers. It is too bad, but we must have the lectures.

WANTED: A remedy that will cure that form of amnesia which afflicts many of the laity when the physician presents his bill. The discoverer of the above will be justly rewarded by reporting to Professor McDowell.

PROFESSOR DOWLING, JR., Dr. Beyea and Senior Mills marched with the 7th Regiment in the mud and rain on the 4th of March to see that President Harrison was properly inaugurated. Their patriotism is most commendable.

PROFESSOR GEORGE A. HALL of Chicago, was introduced to the Seniors by Professor Helmuth and gave them two lectures on Rectal Surgery, on March 4th and 7th respectively. They will be published in a later number of THE CHIRONIAN.

ONE member of the middle class carries his remedies in a blacking box marked "Bixby's Best." His patients can't make up their minds whether he is practicing medicine or advertising the blacking. Throw it away, "Buck," and buy a respectable case.

PROFESSOR HOUGHTON delivered an illustrated lecture on the "anatomy and physiology of the ear" on the evening of March 5th, before the students of the Homœopathic College and the students of the Women's Homœopathic College, in the ampitheatre.

ONE member of college says he has a favorite remedy in Colocynth. Don't let Professors Allen and Moffat hear of it, good friend, for they will lay you high and dry when you "come

up." If a favorite you must have and insist on it, use sac lac by all means.

THE Hahnemannian Society are to be congratulated upon securing Dr. Pemberton Dudley of Philadelphia, to deliver the address at it commencement on April 17th, in Association Hall. Dr. Dudley is Professor of Physiology and Hygiene in the Hahnemann Medical College and for some years has been Secretary ot the American Institute of Homœopathy.

IN the eighth number of CHIRONIAN, in speaking of Mullein Oil, reference was made to the necessity of obtaining the *pure* article to secure a good result, and Boericke & Tafel were mentioned as surety of the same. Mr. C. T. Hurlburt certifies that as pure an article as can be found in the market, is also obtainable from his homœopathic pharmacy.

SIGNS OF INEBRIETY.

YOUNG WAITER (at a medical dinner): "Them doctors use a lot of wine; but I s'pose they kin stand it."

Old waiter: "Dunno about that. I'm thinking they're gettin' pretty tight already."

"They don't look so."

"No; but they're beginnin' to agree."

Philadelphia Record.

LOST: A nice large buxom boy from the class of '90,—countenance usually adorned with a pair of oculars,—of political and foot-ball propensities. Last seen in Florida, supposed to be agitating "Ballot Reform." A generous reward will be offered for the revelation of his whereabouts by the Assistant Manager of THE CHIRONIAN, to whom all communications should be addressed.

PHILANTHROPIST: "My friend, you look as if you were out of work?"

Pale Young Man: "I am, indeed, sir. Fortune is pretty hard on me."

Philanthropist: "What kind of a job are you looking for?"

Pale Young Man: "Cashier in a bank; but my name is dead against me."

Philanthropist: "What is your name?"

Pale Young Man: "DeCamp."—*Burlington Free Press.*

A FEW of the Freshmen class—two or three—felt insulted when asked to subscribe to the library fund. The writer takes notice that these few receive as much benefit from the library as members themselves. Now you gentlemen who are acquainted with scripture know that it is "more blessed to give than to receive." The library committee don't even ask as much as this, for they give you a fair exchange for your money in library privileges. Above all things, gentlemen, be loyal to so good a cause.

THE CHIRONIAN Board of Editors elected for 1889–90 are:

Managing Editor	J. F. Ackerman.
Associate Editor	W. E. Hitchcock.
Materia Medica	G. F. Laidlaw.
Surgery	G. E. Schuppan.
Practice	W. J. Flint.
Obstetrics	E. H. Noble.
Pædology	E. A. Foster.
College Notes	M. M. Smith.
Ass't College Notes	F. F. Harvey, '91.
Business Manager	G. F. Martin.
Ass't Business Manager	H. Willis, '91.

THE Senior Class was treated to an unexpected pleasure on Thursday, March 12th, when at near the close of Professor Smith's lecture on yellow fever, Dr. C. E. Fisher, formerly editor of the *Southern Journal of Homœopathy*, was introduced and made a few remarks upon the subject under consideration, and its treatment. The doctor made reference to the great success that has followed the homœopathic treatment of this disease, note being especially made of the fact that the closer the symptoms were followed in prescribing the indicated remedy the lower was the mortality. Dr. Fisher is stopping in the city for a short time, after which he expects to sail for Europe in investigation of hospital methods and matters medical. Upon his return, the doctor will settle upon the Pacific coast, and the students of this College hope he may be spared for a long life of usefulness in his new field of labor. It is also to be hoped that at some future day the students may again have the pleasure of a visit and talk such as has been the privilege of the present Senior Class.